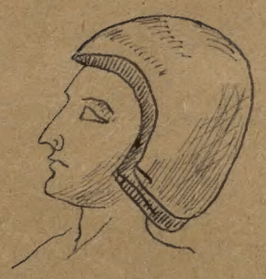
STACK 6
ANNEX

x H098 B.104
[V. 31]

[Scrapbooks of news, portraits, etc
including Gen. Sickles...

On The Nile.

CAIRO TO LUXOR.



HEAD OF TI
PRIEST OF FIFTH DYNASTY.

* 4098 B 104
VOLUME 31

+H098 B.104
V.31
Fine Arts
Mrs. T. Stevens
Oct. 19, 1948

GROUP OF BEDOUINS AND CAMELS. GEMEL- FEM NÂKA.

Several papyri mention the camel but it was not generally used by the Ancient EGYPTIANS. Its great use came in with the BEDUINS. Even in the hottest days it can go three or four days without water- It can live on the coarsest and dryest grass or prickly acacia leaves.

SNAKE CHARMER.

RIFAIYEH. "GHAGER.

A distinct caste not to be confounded with the ordinary exhibtor of snakes in the streets of CAIRO. This snake is called by MASPERO the ASP, by BAEDEKER the COBRA DA CAPELLO. It is from three to six feet long. The skin about its head is movable and is inflated when ready to strike. Its bite is fatal. It is found in the desert and fields. As the URÆUS SNAKE it was in ancient times a symbol of royalty. THE ASP of CLEOPATRA is supposed to have been the CERASTES a small viper.

SNAKE CHARMER WITH ASP. OR NAJA HAJE.

HERODOTUS BOOK II. This SESOSTRIS, the priests went on to say upon his return home accompanied by vast multitudes of the people
" whose countries he had subdued was received at DARHNÆ, near Pelusium, by his brother, whom he had made viceroy of EGYPT
" on his departure and invited by him to a banquet attended with his sons. Then his brother piled a quantity of wood all
" around the building and having so done set it alight. [See opposite page, upper portion]

KING OF UPPER & LOWER EGYPT. — USR-MĀT RĀ — SETEPEN RĀ — SON of the SUN — RĀ-MESSU-MERI. AMEN. RAMESES II.

COLOSSAL STATUE OF RAMESES II NEAR MEMPHIS.
THE SECOND KING of XIX DYNNASTY. M. 1462 - B.C.
SESOSTRIS OF THE GREEKS. L. 1443. B.C
W. 1340 B.C.

This statue was discovered by Caviglia an ignorant sailor excavator, and Sloane, and was presented to the British MUSEUM, but the authorities quailed before the task of its removal. It is of limestone

" SESOSTRIS discovering what had happened took counsel instantly with his wife who had accompanied him to the feast
" and was advised by her to lay two of his sons upon the fire and so make a bridge across the flames whereby the rest might effect
" their escape. SESOSTRIS did as she recommended, and thus while two of his sons were burnt to death, he himself and his other
" children were saved xxx. He left as memorials the stone statues which stand in front of the temple of Vulcan which represent
" himself and his wife and are about thirty cubits in height - These are the statues in front of which the priests of VULCAN
" many years after
" would not allow
" DARIUS the Persian to
" place a statue of him-
" -self because they said
" DARIUS had not equalled
" the achievements of
" SESOSTRIS in that
" DARIUS had failed to
" Conquered the Scythians.
" DARIUS they said
" pardoned the freedom
" of the reply - "

—

Diodorus gives the answer of DARIUS.
" That he hoped not to
" be inferior to
" SESOSTRIS if he
" lived so long "

—

and its features resemble the other statues of this monarch. It was originally 42 feet high. STRABO mentions a statue of single stone standing in the entrance court before the temple of PTAH at MEMPHIS. HERODOTUS spoke of two statues 30 cubits about 45 ft high. He says they were erected to commemorate an escape from assassination, (see above)

FOREST OF PALMS SAKKÂRA.

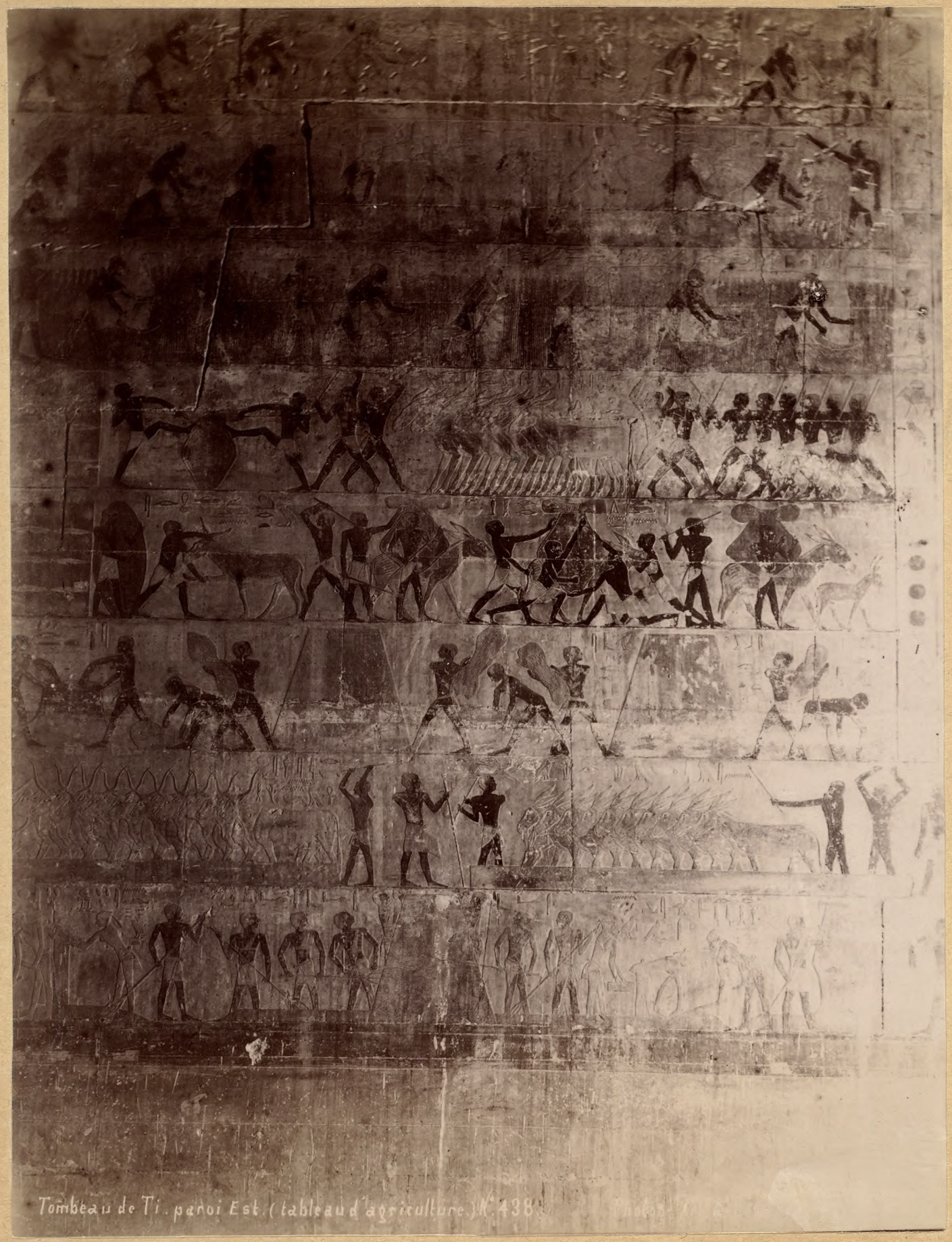
THE NECROLIS OF SAKKÂRA., where is this forest, is celebrated for the SERAPEUM. e.g TOMBS OF THE APIS BULLS from the temple [APIEUM] MEMPHIS. a city founded by MENES, the STEP PYRAMID, and the TOMB OF TI. Mariette devoted much time to excavation in this locality-

MENES
M 5004. B.C.
L 3892 B.C
W 2700 B.C

STEP PYRAMID – EL HARAM EL MEDARRAGA.

The age of this Pyramid is unknown. Some scholars consider it the oldest structure in the world attributing it to King Unenephes of 1st DYNASTY. Others think it was built after the Pyramids of Gizeh. It is built with six steps and is about 200 ft high. It is unlike the others in that its base is oblong and not square and it does not face the principal points of the compass. – Little is known of its use. Two of its chambers were lined with a mosaic of green fayence. Some of the glazed green bricks can be seen in the Museum at Berlin carried there by LEPSIUS.

31-6



THE TOMB OF TI

M 3951 B.C.
L 2956 B.C
W 2240 B.C.

V^TH DYNASTY.

BAEDEKER 4500 years ago.

THIS MASTABA OF TI is one of the most interesting monuments of LOWER EGYPT. TI was a man of low rank who rose by his own merit, married a royal princess and became a royal dignitary. His statue is in the MUSEUM at GIZEH, as shown in photograph of LOWER EGYPT. and closely resemble the representations of him on the walls, where he is portrayed superintending all the avocations of life. He is always drawn larger than the figures about him.-

Every scene of EGYPTIAN LIFE of more than four centuries ago is depicted on these walls making a pictorial history of ancient manners and customs.

There are portrayed all the religious rites, sacrifices to the Gods, embalming of the dead- Duties to royality- Transporting a colossal statue on a sledge human beings drawing it. Exercises of the soldiery- Games of the people, Judges trying criminals,

3-7

All sorts of domestic scenes and animals, oxen, gazelles, antelopes, donkeys and a stag; poultry yards with pigeons, cranes, and geese. Every description of household employment, weaving, cooking and washing. Rural scenes, milking of cows, reaping, storing and transport of grain, All the trades, masons, carpenters, glassblowers, potters, &c, &c. Boats with sails and rowers, boat building and the primitive tools, Sports, hunting the hippopotamus and fishing, every conceivable experience of human life is here depicted. In some places the painting bas relief preserves its original color in others, it is gone. The sand of the desert has so covered it, that it seems more like a subterranean cavern than a structure above ground

31-8

171 miles from Cairo

ROCK TOMBS AT BENIHASAN.

BENIHASAN is a place where much time is really needed to examine the rock tombs which date back to B.C. 2000 to B.C. 3.000. [some possibly older]. One sees the remarkable architectural features of the XII Dynasty, pictures of the advance guard of the Hyksos invasion, and manifold representations of domestic life of that early era. In the early empire the horse never appears. The polygonal, polain columns octagonal and sixteen sided, with or without flutes are some of them so much like Doric columns that being

1.500 years older than any Doric columns in Greece endless controversy has arisen amoung scholars as to priority of idea.

The columns seem to be a natural evolution from the square pillar of the GRANITE TEMPLE near GIZEH, with flutes and chamfered edges.

The Tomb of AMENI-AMENEMHAT tells us that he was a great soldier in the time of USERTESEN I

Mariette	B.C	2851
Lepsius		2.380
Wilkinson		2080

He campaigned against "the miserable Kushites" as they are called in the inscription. In peace he says "I cultivated the entire nome of Mah "with many workmen. I troubled no child and "oppressed no widow, neither did I take a "fisherman from his fishing or a herdsman from "his heras. There was no head of a village "whose people I had taken away for compulsory "labor and there was no one unhappy "or hungry in my times" The tombs at Benihasen have manifold representations of the life of that period.

TOMB OF AMENI AMENEMHAT.

BENI HASAN

162 Miles from Cairo.

31-10

VILLAGE ON BANK OF THE NILE.

The houses of the fellahin are built of sun dried brick - The upper story is a pigeon cote. There is usually a space around each house enclosed by a low mud wall: inside which the animals may be driven -

ASSIÛT

229 MILES FROM CAIRO.

ANUBIS.

The old sacred name of the town was PA-ANUB town of the wolf headed ANUBIS hence its Greek name of LYCOPOLIS. Its secular name was Saut . In the hills seen on the horizon are the tombs of the Priests and numberless holes in the rocks once filled with mummies of the Jackal for this with the Uraeus snake flaunted on the standard of this nome - The hills are now strewn with skulls and bones of the Jackals - The view from it is very fine. PLOTINUS (Neo Platonic) lived here in the Second Century - From the beginning of the IV^th Century Christianity was dominant in the town. The pious JOHN of LYCOPOLIS lived in a cave here, "Saint and prophet" of time of THEODOSIUS. A flourishing American Mission Station is at present doing good work chiefly among the COPTS. The red pottery of Assiût is its chief article of merchandize.

VIEW OF ARAB CEMETERY.
NEAR ASSIÛT.

If a death occurs in the morning the funeral must take place the same day- TEWFIK father of the present Khedive died, at his country place, in the morning and great skurrying round was required to get him buried by night. If a death occurs in the evening the funeral may be postponed till the next day- The body is washed and mourned over by the family and the professional mourning women. The fikîh or schoolmaster reads several Sûrehs from the Koran- The body is then placed on a bier & covered with red cloth

FUNERALS.

The foremost persons in the cortèges are usually six, more often more, poor and generally blind, men who chant the creed-
"There is no God but God; Mahommed "is the ambassador of God; God be "gracious to him and preserve him"-

Then come male relatives, dervishes with the strange banners of their order, Schoolboys with the Koran; the bier with the deceased carried head foremost on the shoulders of friends.

This is followed by friends and relations and the procession ends with the female relatives, with dishevelled hair, sobbing aloud.

The body is carried to a Mosque and prayers and chants are said and sung in front of the tomb of a saint-

The procession reforms and the body is carried to the cemetery and interred with the face looking towards MECCA.

A Khatîb- Imân gives the stereotyped instructions to the deceased how he is to answer the two examining angels who will question him during the night- The mourners then shake hands and the crowd disperses.

FELLAHIN WATERERS OF GARDEN.

Water is carried in these closely woven baskets to the gardens in the vicinity-

SUGAR CANE VENDOR.

The passion of an ARAB for a sugar cane stalk to them can only be compared to that of a Cuban for his cigarette, or an Irishman for his whiskey.

TAMARISK TREE.

"The TAMARISK tree approaches
"nearest to ability to supoport
" itself without mans aid in EGYPT.
" It is a tree which drinks very
" little and takes a great deal of
" kizzing-
" One sees it growing as a stunted
" shrub in the nitre encrusted de-
"-pressions in the neighborhood of
" Ismalia and elsewhere-
" Whenever it cann get the little
" moisture with which it is
" satisfied it becomes a graceful
" tree." F. B. ZINCKE.

The EGYPTIAN Buffalo is an animal valuable for its hardiness and strength but conspicuous for its ugliness,

It has a hairless slate colored carcase

TAMARISK TREE AND BUFFALO.

THE DÔM PALM.

The Dôm Palm grows in Upper Egypt. Its peculiarity is that when the stem reaches a few feet above the ground it bifurcates. It has then two stems and two heads. These in turn after growing a few feet bifurcate giving four stems and heads. Another repetition gives eight and so on. In fact it is a branching palm and every branch a complete palm tree.

BEDUINS.

Original inhabitants and immigrants from Arabia and Syria.

Divided into two groups -

(1). BEDUINS in the narrower sense ie Arabic speaking tribes who occupy the deserts adjoining Central & Northern EGYPT or are to be found in NUBIA as a pastoral people. The photograph represents an encampment of this class

(2) "Bega" who range over Upper EGYPT and NUBIA - "Hadendoa," BISHARIN and ABADEH

Beside these are the BEDUINS of the steppes and the deserts beyond the confines of EGYPT.

ENCAMPMENT OF BEDUINS.

THE BEDOUINS — BEDAWI — BEDU — "To Sina" consisting of various tribes quite dissimilar are NOMADIC ARABS very unlike the fellahin and the ARABS OF THE TOWNS. The BEDUINS of the north have inherited the fiery blood of the the desert tribes who achieved such exploits under the banner of the prophet. It is indifferent to a BEDUIN where he pitches his tent, provided the pasturage is good and a spring near by. It is only a shelter from the sun and chilling night. He is very poor, flocks of goats and camels are his only possession. He is a lax Mussulman, not praying five times each day and knowing little of the KORAN. Relics of the old star worship is found amongst them.

Abydos.

At present Abydos is a little insignificant Arab village - Old Abydos - Arâbat-el Maâfûneh - "Ar of the buried" was the cradle of the ancient Pharaohs, as ancient a town as there is in Egypt - It was one of, if not the most sacred spot in Egypt - It possessed the most sacred grave of OSIRIS. Burial in its vicinity was believed to secure a favorable judgement in the world to come - From the beginning of the VI^th^ Dynasty. B.C. 3700 countless numbers from all parts of EGYPT found interment there - Inasmuch as it could not be the graveyard

MEMNONIUM OF SETI I. FACADE.

of all EGYPT it was the custom to send mummies here to rest a period of time and receive the blessings of Osiris. It was then carried to its ancestral burial ground. The mummy wrapt in embroidered linen was brought here on board a boat. Friends escorted it in a second boat. We know nothing of what happened after the arrival of the mummy in peace at Abydos. "Probably the body assisted in the offerings to the dod for when the deceased had returned in peace from ABYDOS "he boasted that he had breathed the breath of myrh and incense". EBERS thinks that the earliest Asiatic immigrants settled here. Near here was the capital of MENES Ist historical king of EGYPT.

B.C. 5867
2320.

TEMPLE OF SETI I.
Door to Vaulted Chamber.

At ABYDOS the triad of God was OSIRIS, ISIS and Horus, as at Thebes the triad of Gods was Amen, Mut & Chonsu. Every God was called Nutâr. Back of all the complicated machinery of their various Gods in the various nomes, there seems to have been an idea of one God greater than all.

How else can we interpret this old Egyptian hymn?

"God is one and alone, and there is none other with Him,

"God is the one, the one who made all things,

"God is a spirit. x x x.

"God is from the beginning and existed from the beginning.

"He is the primeval One, and existed when as yet nothing existed

"God is eternal. He is everlasting."

—

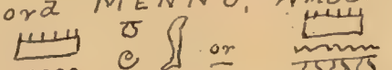
It is built of fine white calcareous stone. Its exterior consists of two courts A and B. the walls which divide and surround them and the facade, all these parts were built by Ramses II and are not equal to the older work of his father. Then come two columned halls, and the seven chambers of the seven divinities, the Sanctuary of OSIRIS and the corridor in which was found the TABLET OF THE KINGS.

31-21

Memnonium of SETI I.

so called by Strabo.

—

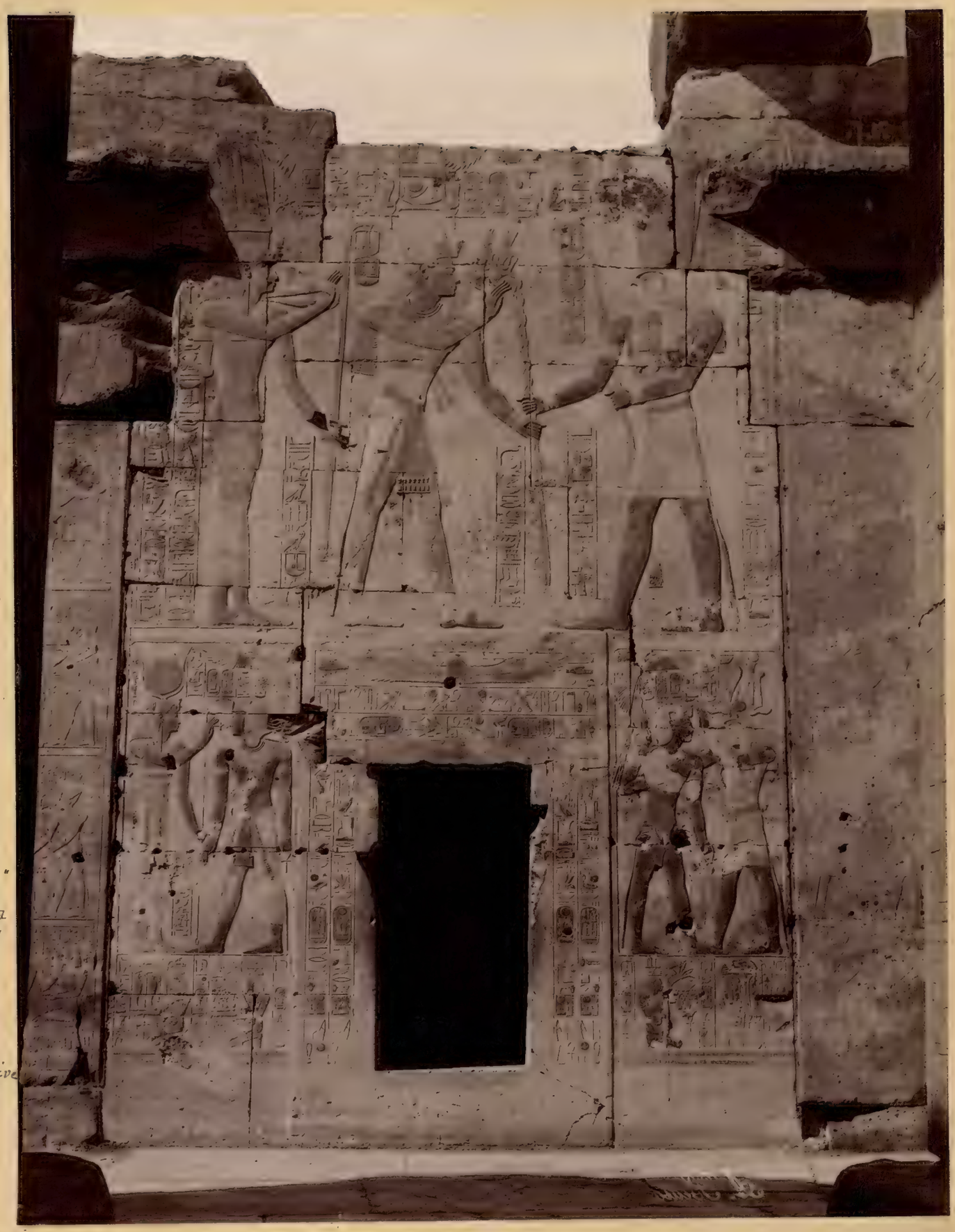
Excavated in 1853 by Alphonse MARRIETTE. Lepsius says that the Egyptian word MENNU, which it was called  applied to any large monument. During the Alexandrine period MENNU was transformed to MEMNON after the Asiatic hero and ABU easily lapsed into ABYDOS after the city of Troas.

It was built by SETI. I. founder of the XIX DYNASTY. B. C. 1463.

Name Lower EGYPT. "Sun firm in justice"
Ra-t-me-nrn-
Upper EGYPT- "Beloved of Ptah"
MEI-N-PTH-STEI- SETEI.

—

The meaning of the temple is somewhat difficult to grasp- Externally it is not very impressive being low and plain- It seems to consist of seven naves dedicated to the seven divinities PTAH, HARMACHIS, AMMON, OSIRIS, ISIS, HORUS and the KING. These seven chambers once had metal doors which could be closed. Each chamber had a vaulted roof and each vault was profusely studded with stars. All the work done by SETI I is very artistic That added by RAMSES II is not so good.



TEMPLE OF SETI I.
Door to Vaulted Chamber

21-22

MURAL PORTRAIT OF SETI I.

These bas-reliefs were first chiseled out of the limestone then covered with a coating of plaster and then painted. Traces of color remain.

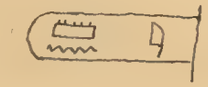
SACRED BARKS

"In the Holy of Holies was a shrine,
"the so called "naos," inside which was
"a richly adorned little bark containing
"the figure of the god.
"The statue therefore could have been only
"two feet high. It probably resembled
"the little bronze figures of which we
"possess such a number. We know no
"more for this sacred image of the god
"was so strictly guarded from profane
"eyes that as far as is known it is never
"represented on the temple reliefs.*
"Even the pictures of the Holy
"of Holies show only the divine bark
"adorned fore and aft with the head of
"the animal sacred to the god and manned
"with a crew of small bronze figures of
"kings and gods; in the centre of which
"is a small deck-cabin like a little temple
"covered with a canopy of some stuff
"material tied down. This bark was
"carried round in the religious pro-
"cessions on great festivals and to the

* Perhaps certain very late pictures in the secret passages at Denderah are an exception.

TABLETS OF THE KINGS.

According to MANETHO a priest of HELIOPOLIS. B.C 261. the FIRST DYNASTY of EGYPT consisted of a number of Gods, Ptah, Ra, Osiris, Horus &c who reigned 12.300 years, and were succeeded by the 'followers of Horus'.

THE HISTORICAL PERIOD begins with  MENA or MENES from the town of TENI, near ABYDOS. The various authorities assign very different dates to this king, viz.-

CHAMPOLLION-FIGEAC	B.C. 5867.
MARIETTE.	" " 5.004.
LEPSIUS.	" " 3892.
BRUGSH.	" " 4455.
BUNSEN.	" " 3623.
WILKINSON.	" " 2320. 2700.

It will be perceived that there is a difference of 3.500 years between Champollion and Wilkinson-

This tablet uncovered by MARIETTE in 1853 is more complete than any other for it contains the cartouches of seventy six kings- The tablet in the British Museum from the temple of RAMSES II, which stood nearby, but of which little remains had sixteen complete and three half cartouches and that of Sakkâra discovered by MARIETTE had thirty nine cartouches whole and three damaged.

These several tablets with that of Tutmes III. two hundred years previous added to the transcripts of Manetho, to the TURIN papyrus have been invaluable in arranging order of dynasties, establishing sequence of kings and guessing at chronology-

All the kings are not there- eg- MOERIS whose wife only was entitled to place in royal pedegree, and womens names do not seem to be ever entered.

TABLET OF KINGS,
ABYDOS

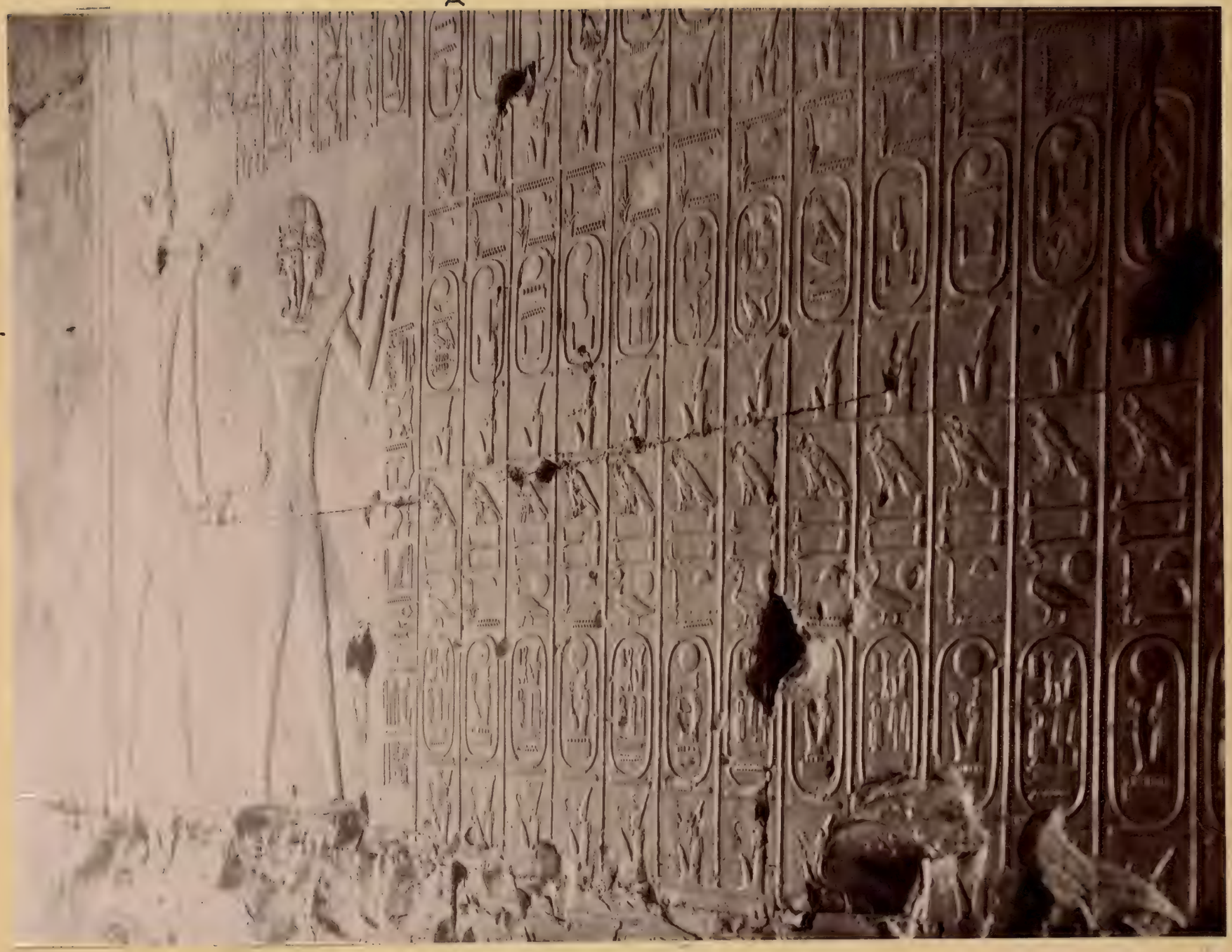
A

MEN

a

MENA. first historical King of EGYPT. before him everything is mythical.

The oval is the setting for a royal name.



TABLET OF THE KINGS.

ABYDOS.

SETI. I. ISIS. RAMSES. OSIRIS.

MURAL DECORATION AT ABYDOS.

CHAMBER of AMON. THE SACRED BARKS.
ABYDOS.

" outside world it was itself the image of the god. There is really nothing very remarkable in the
" circumstance for in the worship of other nations also the shrine or processional carriage of the god, which alone is
" seen by the people stands at last for the god itself. It is however characteristic of EGYPT that a boat should
" should play this part in that country. The EGYPTIAN idea of travelling was always by Nile boat; the god would
" therefore require a Nile boat to go from place to place."

ADOLF ERMAN. — TIRARD 31-28

MURAL DECORATION.

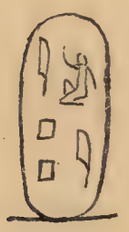
KING MAKING OFFERING TO ISIS,

DENDERAH.

"This part of EGYPT is the true home of the great gods. In the sixth nome about fourteen miles from
"Koptos there lay on the western bank the temple of Denderah the sacred abode of Hathor the
"goddess of joy and love. The old sanctuary is now replaced by a Graeco Roman building." ADOLPH ERMAN.

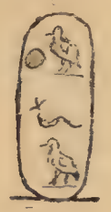
AMENEMHA
B.C. 2851.

"Dümichen found a stone in one of the staircases, evidently from an earlier temple, bearing the name of
"Amenemhaît B.C. 2851
B.C. 4235
"Khufu restored the temple of Hathor at Denderah. DÜMICHEN - TEMPELANGEN VON DENDERAH.



APEPA
B.C. 3951

"The temple of Denderah was falling into ruins in the time of PAPI I B 3951 It was restored on
"the lines of the original plans which were accidentally discovered and this piety displayed towards
"one of the most honored deities was rewarded by the title of SON OF HATHOR in the royal cartouche
MASPERO.



KHUFU
B.C. 4235.

"At Denderah we have an example of Graeco EGYPTIAN work, and early Christian fanaticism. Present
"building was begun by Ptolemy XI (B.C. 106) rebuilt on the site of a temple which dates back to
"time of Khufu B.C. the oldest part of which antedates the first monarchy. MARIETTE says, its
"origin is literally lost in the night of time." The present temple bears the royal ovals of PTOLEMY XI.
"AUGUSTUS, CALIGULA, TIBERIUS, DOMITIAN, CLAUDIUS and NERO. It was comparatively new when in A.D 379
"the ancient religion was abolished by the Emperor Theodosius. It was then the most gorgeous of the
"larger temples built in the last seven hundred years. It stood surrounded by groves of palm
"and acacia, within the precincts of a vast enclosure the walls of which 1.000 feet in length, 35
"feet in height, and 15 feet thick, are still traceable. - Hieroglyphs, emblems, strange forms of
"Kings and Gods cover every foot of wall-space, freize and pillar. Nor does this wealth of surface
"sculpture tend in any way to diminish the general effect of size. Every group, every inscription
"appears to be necessary and in its place; an essential part of the building it helps to adorn."

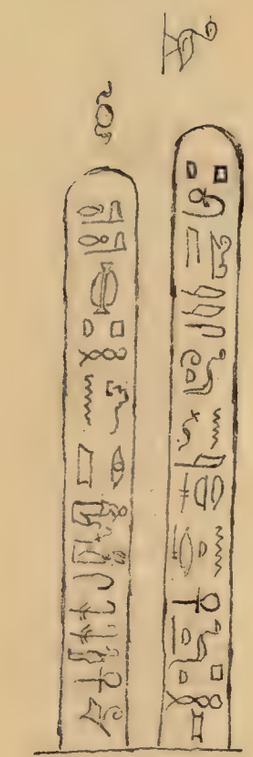
AMELIA. B. EDWARDS.

Sir G. Wilkinson gives the length of the temple as 220 feet
its breadth 139 feet. - 143 feet

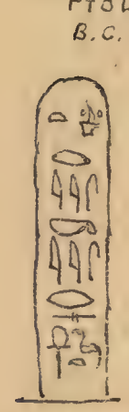
DONKEY BOY waiting while Tourist Inspects Temple

These boys seem to know a little of every European language and are accustomed to tell one that the donkey bears a name suggestive of his home - My donkey at CAIRO was named YANKEE DOODLE, ROSA NEAL, at KARNAK it was KALAMAZOO. Their grammar is sometimes defective for instance the remark of boy at Luxor "Luce good donkey, why his mother my wife not come?" Their treatment of their beasts is justified only by the Arab proverb "The stick came down from Heaven!" They are hardy and will run sometimes 17 to 20 miles

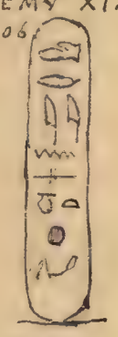
31-31



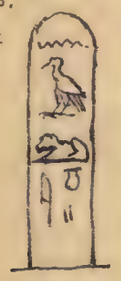
PTOLEMY XI.
B.C. 106.



TIBERIUS.
A.D. 14



TRAJAN
A.D. 98.

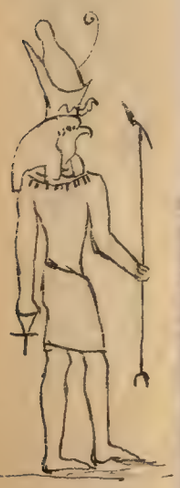


NERO.
A.D. 54.

THE GATE OF TRAJAN,
DENDERAH.

DENDERAH is one of the most important and best preserved of EGYPTIAN temples. Its foundations were laid under PTOLEMY XI. Its construction was finished under TIBERIUS and its decorations under NERO. This gateway bears the name of TRAJAN. JESUS CHRIST was living in Palestine when this temple was being completed. Profusion, of inscriptions, bas reliefs and pictures crowd the ceilings, doors, windows staircases — Let us see if we can interpret their meaning — We see the KING come of his palace and wait for the Gods

TOTH.



HORUS.

GENERAL VIEW OF TEMPLE OF DENDERAH.

TOTH and HORUS pour over him emblems of purification. Goddesses Quat'i and Suvan give him the double crown Mut of THEBES and Toum of HELIOPOLIS conduct him to the presence of the goddess HATHOR who promises him "eternal glory." Another group is a religious procession of the priests carrying the four sacred barks around the temple and up the staircase to the terraces and down again. Another group represents the great feast of SIRIUS held on the first day of its appearance. This procession is headed by the KING with thirteen priests following carrying

THE PORTICO OF HATHOR.
THE EGYPTIAN VENUS.

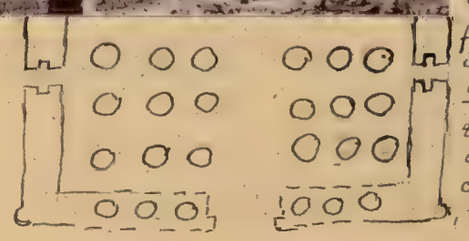
The Portico is supported by 24 Hathor headed columns
It is 139 feet in breadth.

ISIS
ATHOR OR
HATHOR

Het Heru

the house of Horus. is identified with NUT the sky, or place where she brought forth and suckled HORUS. She is often represented in the form of a cow coming out of the Theban Hills - BUDGE.

HATHOR, ISIS, MUTH, three goddesses are really different modifications of the same fundamental idea - They represent the female element in the creation of Gods. LEPSIUS.



the images of the divinities on banner poles - Lastly came the chambers sacred to OSIRIS. ISIS. HATHOR into which only the King could enter. There is nothing to indicate that any one save the KING and the priests could enter any part of this temple - The people seemed to have been absolutely shut out of it - It was a sacred depository for the riches of the Gods. One chamber was a laboratory for making and keeping the oils and

On this temple roof was found the famous ZODIAC OF DENDERAH now in the Bibliothèque Nationale Paris.

FACADE AND TERRACES

essences used to perfume the temple. One chamber is for the offerings of bread and libations. One is for the richly embroidered vestments of the GODS. There are also crypts to hold the rich statues of the divinities made in gold, silver and lapis lazuli, the sistra, the jewelled collars and other emblems brought out and carried in the religious processions. In this temple we find recorded the forty two different names for OSIRIS in the different nomes of EGYPT. THE principal divinity of DENDERAH is HATHOR. She becomes Isis on the terraces.

DECORATION OF WALL.

The projecting lions heads were to carry off the infrequent rain water, a precaution indicating presence of a Greek artisan.

HORUS. Toth Isis Chemw. HORUS ISIS OSIRIS

HORUS. OSIRIS. HORUS. HATHOR or ISIS. ISIS. PTOLEMY.

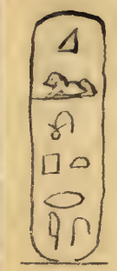
HATHOR the chief divinity here - She was the "pupil of the Sun's eye," the "goddess of the beautiful face and love," the personification of "Harmony of the world - She was the divine Mother, who causes vegetation to germinate, corn to grow, gives life to mortals, carries fecundity everywhere - Traces are found indicating that Greek philosophy has stolen on, for she is Goddess of Truth also. "May truth be with thee, mayst thou live by her" All these decorations represent HATHOR. ISIS. OSIRIS. "The beautiful, the true and the Good" -

ALPHONSE MARRIETTE.

21-6

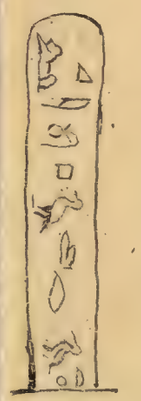
CLEOPATR CÆSARION PTOLEMY Worshipping Isis and Horus.

VARIOUS DIVINITIES FORM FREIZE.



CLEOPATRA VII V CÆSARION

Baedeker.



CLEOPATRA VII

E. W. BUDGE

CLEOPATRA.

In B.C. 52 when Ptolemy XIII dies, he leaves will appointing his son PTOLEMY XIV and his daughter CLEOPATRA VII his joint heirs of EGYPT and commands them to marry. He makes the Senate of ROME their guardian and POMPEY is appointed to that office -

Fierce quarrels break out between husband and wife and PTOLEMY banishes his wife and sister CLEOPATRA. The Romans interfere in the quarrel in which POMPEY is opposed to and defeated by CAESAR at PHARSALIA.

He lands at PELUSIUM and is murdered by PTOLEMY. Alexandria had then reached the zenith of its splendor. During the siege of the city by Caesar happened the calamity of the burning of the Great Library of the Museum.

21-57

It was afterwards partly replaced by the Pergamean collection which CLEOPATRA presented to ANTHONY.

B.C. 48. CÆSAR conquers EGYPT. and was afterwards himself conquered by the spells of the Egyptian Queen. and Caesarion is born. PTOLEMY XIV is drowned in the Nile and PTOLEMY XV becomes co-regent with CLEOPATRA and is assassinated by her instigation.

44B.C. CÆSAR is murdered at ROME and ANTHONY comes on the scene - In B.C. 42 he summons CLEOPATRA to TARSUS to answer for the aid she has rendered to BRUTUS and CASSIUS at PHILIPPI and is captivated by her beauty and talent. After spending years of debauchery with the Egyptian Queen, he is by ROMAN senate declared an enemy of his country and Octavianus marches against him and defeats him at ACTIUM. ANTHONY commits suicide BC 30. and CLEOPATRA after this score of stormy years dies by the bite of an asp [Cerastes]

CLEOPATRA CÆSARION and PTOLEMY

It is surmised that some sort of water communication must have existed in the time of the Ptolemies connecting the Red Sea and the Mediterranean because after the defeat at Actium Cleopatra tried to convey her ships across the Isthmus of Suez to escape with her treasures from OCTAVIAN.

HORNED DISK OF ATHOR

VULTURE OF MAUT.

THRONE OF ISIS.

" Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale
" Her infinite variety- Other women cloy
" The appetites they feed; but she makes hungry
Where most she satisfies; —"

SHAKSPERE.

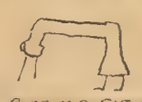
CLEOPATRA.

" The famous external bas-relief of Cleopatra
" is on the back of the Temple- This curious sculpture
" is now banked up with rubbish for its better preservation,
" and can no longer be seen by travellers. It was however
" admirably photographed some years ago by Signo Beati;
" CLEOPATRA is here represented with a headdress
" combining the attributes of three goddesses; namely
" the Vulture of Maut (the head of which is modelled
" in a masterly way), the horned disk of HATHOR
" and the throne of ISIS. [It was uncovered when we were there]
" The falling mass below the headdress is intended to
" represent hair dressed in the EGYPTIAN fashion in an
" infinite number of small plaits. The women of EGYPT and
" NUBIA wear it so to this day, and unplait it, I am sorry to say
" not oftener than once in every eight or ten weeks. It is
" difficult to know with work of this period where decorative
" sculpture ends and portraiture begins. The introduction of the
" royal cartouche of CLEOPATRA seems to indicate that a portrait
" was intended. Large allowance must be made for conventional treatment.
" The fleshiness of the features and the intolerable simper are common to
" every head of the Ptolemaic period. The ear too is pattern work and
" the drawing is ludicrous of the figure. Mannerism apart however the
" face wants for neither individuality nor beauty. Cover the mouth and
" you have almost a faultless profile. The chin and throat are also
" quite lovely; while the whole face suggestive of cruelty, subtlety
" and voluptuousness carries with it an indefinable impression not only
" of portraiture but of likeness." AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

21-A

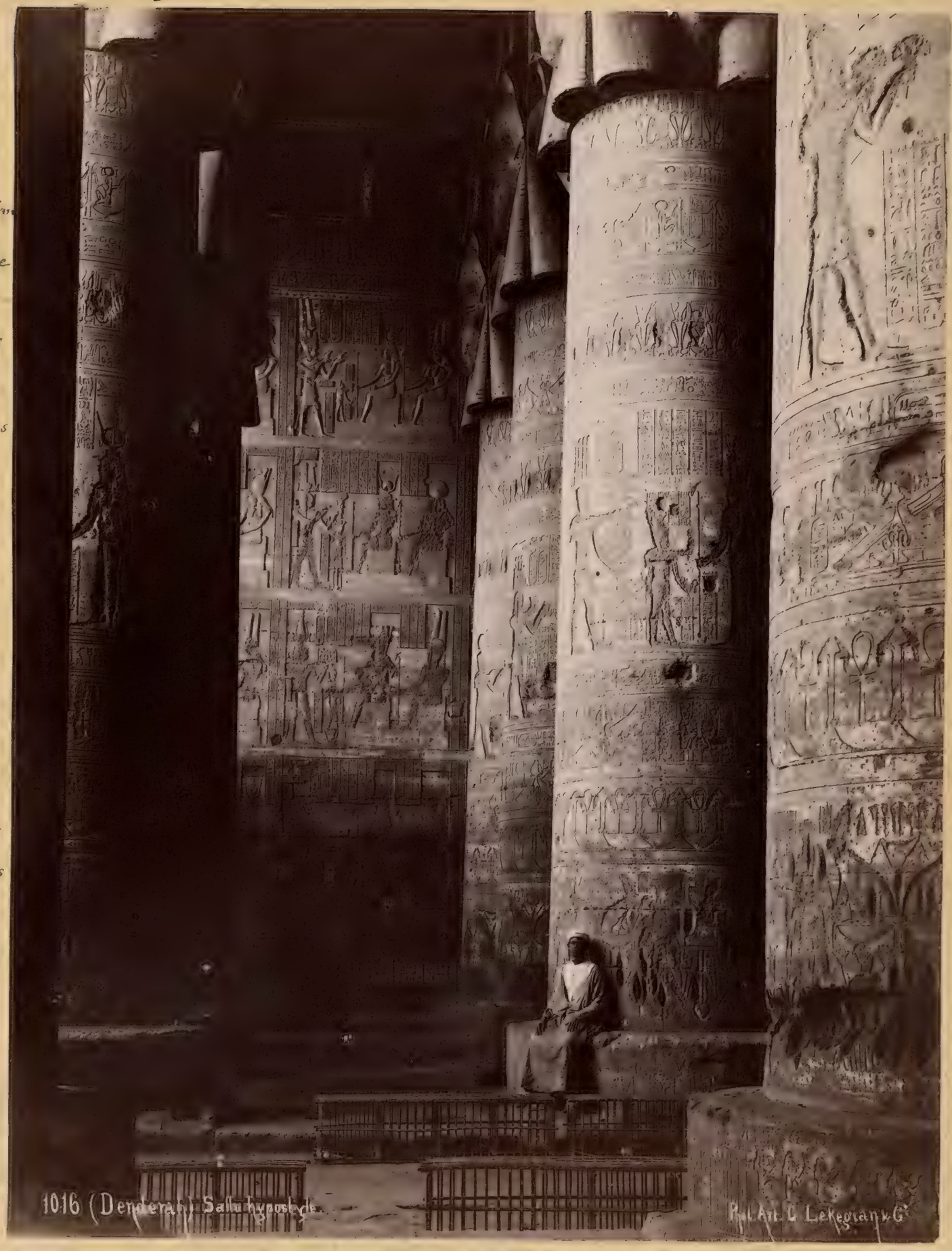
HYPOSYLE or KHENT HALL
DENDERAH.

The first large hall of an Egyptian temple frequently bore the name of KHENT HALL that is front room, as is the case here and at EDFU and PHILÆ.

It has also several other names Refering to the astronomical representations on both halves of the ceiling it is frequently called "NUT-USEKH-URT" that is the Great Hall of the Goddess NUT who as a symbol of the vault of heaven was represented as a woman bending her face toward the earth and letting her arms hang down —  NUT

Two colossal representations of this figure are found on the ceiling of the Hypostyle Hall at DENDERAH.

On festal occasions the image of the goddess was conveyed in her sacred boat to this hall of Heaven to meet there the sun god his father.



HYPOSTYLE HALL.

148 feet broad 80 feet long 50 feet high.

HYPOSTYLE HALL_ DENDERAH.

143 feet broad – 80 feet long – 50 feet high

HYPOSTYLE HALL.

The decorative designs of this room consist chiefly after the EGYPTIAN custom of representations of the royal builders of the temple. The ROMAN EMPERORS, AUGUSTUS TIBERIUS, CALIGULA and NERO are in turn depicted bearing some dedicatory gift to some of the gods or goddesses worshipped at DENDERAH.

19/20.

Statue of Ramses II. near Memphis. 19th Dynasty

before it was broken 42 ft high –

Discovered by Caviglia & Sloane 1820.

Given to British Government but never removed.

I. 1443 B.C
W 1340 B.C.

Ramses II.

25. 26.

17/18

Sakkara.

Pyramid - attributed to 1st Dynasty if so the oldest structure in the world -
197 ft high - 354 ft x 398 ft
Door posts taken by Iepsius to Berlin.
Near by is the Mausoleum of Apis excavated by Mariette in 1850

Forest of Palms near site of Memphi

1st Dynasty Thinites

Mariette 5004 B.C.
Iepsius 3892 B.C.
Wilkinson 2700 B.C.

Mena.
Teta.
Atet.
Ata.
Hesepti.
Mer-ba-pen.
Sam-en-ptah.
Keb-hu

Mena.

Teta.

Error this cartouche belong to King Teta VI. Dynasty.

Mastaba of Ti - See (Gizeh Museum)

Erected in 5th Dynasty about 4500 years ago.

Numerous, paintings, bas reliefs, hieroglyphics -

5th Dynasty. Lepsius 2840 B.C

Userkaf.
Sahura
Kaka
Neferarkara
Aseskara
Neferkhara
Akauhor
Raen-user
Men-kau-hor.
Assa Tetkara
Unas.

37/38

Abydos

Door ways of Sanctuaries with bas reliefs.

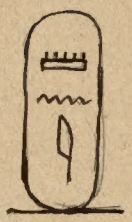
see folio 31, 32

31-208

39/40

Abydos - Tablet of the Kings

Three rows of royal cartouches 76 in number, beginning with that of Mena 1st King of 1st Dynasty.

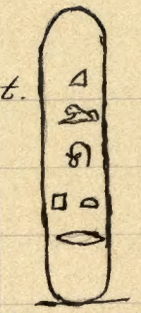


Mena

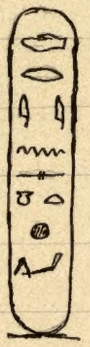
31-24a

Denderah -

Cleopatra - Sculpture before its defacement.
undoubtedly from idealized cast -
It bears the cartouche used by
seven princesses of the name of
Cleopatra.



Cleopatra VI.



Trajan

Trajans Gate

Seven princesses
Cleopatra.

49/50

Denderah - Columns of hypostyle hall.

31-40 a

49/50

Denderah - Columns of hypostyle hall.

31-40 a